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ATTORNEYS FOR ALLEGED DEBTORS

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS FORT WORTH DIVISION

In re:	§	
	§	Involuntary Chapter 11
	§	
VITRO ASSET CORP., <u>et al.</u> ,	§	Case No. 10-47470-rfn-11
	§	
Alleged Debtors. ¹	§	Jointly Administered
	§	

MEMORANDUM OF LAW OF ALLEGED DEBTORS IN SUPPORT OF DISMISSAL OF INVOLUNTARY CHAPTER 11 PETITIONS

¹ The Alleged Debtors are: Vitro Asset Corp. (f/k/a American Asset Holdings Corp., "Asset Corp.") (Case No. 10-47470), Vitro Chemicals, Fibers & Mining, LLC ("Chemicals") (Case No. 10-47472), Vitro America, LLC ("Vitro America") (Case No. 10-47473), Troper Services, Inc. ("Troper") (Case No. 10-47474), Super Sky Products, Inc. ("Super Sky Products") (Case No. 10-47475), Super Sky International, Inc. ("Super Sky International") (Case No. 10-47476), VVP Holdings, Inc. ("VVP Holdings") (Case No. 10-47477), Amsilco Holdings, Inc. ("Amsilco") (Case No. 10-47478), B.B.O. Holdings, Inc. ("BBO") (Case No. 10-47479), Binswanger Glass Company (f/k/a Troper Inc., "Binswanger") (Case No. 10-47480), Crisa Corporation ("Crisa") (Case No. 10-47481), VVP Finance Corporation ("VVP Finance") (Case No. 10-47482), VVP Auto Glass, Inc. ("Auto Glass") (Case No. 10-47483), V-MX Holdings, LLC (f/k/a Crisa Holdings Corp., "V-MX") (Case No. 10-47484), and Vitro Packaging, LLC ("Packaging") (Case No. 10-47485).

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TO THE HONORABLE RUSSELL F. NELMS,
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE:

The alleged debtors (collectively, the “Alleged Debtors”) in the above-captioned involuntary chapter 11 cases (the “Involuntary Cases”) hereby submit this memorandum of law in support of the dismissal of the involuntary chapter 11 petitions (the “Involuntary Petitions”) filed against them on November 17, 2010 (the “Involuntary Petition Date”) by Knighthead Master Fund, L.P., Brookville Horizons Fund, L.P., Davidson Kempner Distressed Opportunities Fund L.P., and Lord Abbett Bond-Debenture Fund, Inc. (collectively, the “Petitioning Creditors”) based on the affirmative defenses set forth in the Answer of Alleged Debtors Contesting Involuntary Chapter 11 Petitions [Dkt. No. 70] (the “Answer”) filed on December 9, 2010. The Alleged Debtors are relying on the Declarations in Support of the Dismissal of the Involuntary Chapter 11 Petitions of Ricardo Maiz Rodriguez (the “Maiz Decl.”), Stephen Rich (the “Rich Decl.”), Carlos Martinez (the “Martinez Decl.”), and Kevin Jackson (the “Jackson Decl.” and, together with the Maiz Decl., Rich Decl. and Martinez Decl., the “Declarations”) filed simultaneously herewith.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. The Court is fully aware by now that the filing of the Involuntary Cases is but an episode in the full-scale battle launched by the members of the Steering Committee against Vitro SAB, the parent company of the Alleged Debtors. While the Petitioning Creditors are entitled to enforce their rights under the Notes and the Guarantees, they should not be allowed to destroy the viable businesses of the Alleged Debtors in the process (particularly by means that fail to comply with the enforcement procedures

provided by the Indentures). To the extent the Petitioning Creditors wished to enforce their Guarantees against the Alleged Debtors – rather than gain undue leverage over Vitro SAB – they should have, upon making the requisite demands, enforced their rights in state court, where two-party disputes belong. Filing involuntary bankruptcy petitions against healthy companies that pay their non-contingent obligations as they become due in the ordinary course of their businesses is wrong. When this is done for the obvious purpose of pressuring a non-debtor parent company, it borders on bad faith. Moreover, one cannot over-emphasize the fact that, in the more than three months these Involuntary Cases have been pending, not one single creditor that deals with the Alleged Debtors in the ordinary course of their businesses has come forward to join the Petitioning Creditors in their attempt to put these companies into chapter 11 against their will.

2. The Involuntary Cases should be dismissed because (i) the Petitioning Creditors were not eligible, pursuant to section 303(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, to file the Involuntary Petitions because (a) they are not “holders” of the claims on which they purported to base these filings and, (b) as of the Involuntary Petition Date, such claims were both contingent as to liability and subject to a *bona fide* dispute as to amount, (ii) pursuant to section 303(h)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, no order for relief may be entered against the Alleged Debtors because the Alleged Debtors are generally paying all of their undisputed non-contingent debts as they come due in the ordinary course of their businesses, and (iii) the Involuntary Petitions were not filed in good faith.

I. BACKGROUND

A. Alleged Debtors

3. The Alleged Debtors are wholly-owned indirect subsidiaries of Vitro S.A.B. de C.V. ("Vitro SAB"), a corporation organized under the laws of Mexico, which is a holding company for an international enterprise (together with Vitro SAB, "Vitro") that is the largest manufacturer of glass containers and flat glass in Mexico.² Vitro has manufacturing facilities in 11 countries and distribution centers throughout the Americas and Europe, and exports its products to more than 50 countries worldwide. (Sol. Stmt. at 114) As of the Involuntary Petition Date, Vitro employed approximately 17,600 personnel, of which 1,860 were employed by the Alleged Debtors: 1,647 were employed by Vitro America, 18 were employed by Auto Glass, 2 – by VVP Finance, 64 – by Super Sky Products, 4 – by Chemicals, and 125 – by Packaging. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 9; Martinez Decl. ¶ 8; Jackson Decl. ¶ 8) VVP Holdings, Super Sky International, Binswanger, Troper, Asset Corp., V-MX, Amsilco, BBO and Crisa do not employ any personnel. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 9; Rich Decl. ¶ 8)

4. Certain of the Alleged Debtors (the "Non-Operating Alleged Debtors")³ have little or no third party liabilities (other than their contingent and unliquidated liability, if any, under the Guarantees). Certain other Alleged Debtors⁴ are shell companies that conduct no business and have no material ordinary course liabilities to third parties. (Rich

² See Solicitation Statement dated November 1, 2010 issued by Vitro SAB in connection with its Exchange Offer and Consent Solicitation (the "Solicitation Statement" or "Sol. Stmt.") at 22. The Solicitation Statement was previously put into the record of the Involuntary Cases as Exhibit A to the Alleged Debtors' Objection to the Motion of the Petitioning Creditors to Restrict Certain Transfers of Property Pursuant to Section 303(f) of the Bankruptcy Code (the "303(f) Objection") [Dkt. No. 20].

³ The Non-Operating Alleged Debtors are Amsilco, BBO, Crisa, V-MX, Binswanger, Troper, Asset Corp., VVP Finance, VVP Holdings and Super Sky International.

⁴ Amsilco, BBO, Crisa, V-MX, Binswanger and Troper.

Decl. ¶ 7; Maiz Decl. ¶ 7) Asset Corp. is a holding company that has no material ordinary course liabilities to third parties other than certain tax obligations.⁵ (Rich Decl. ¶ 7)

Similarly, VVP Finance, VVP Holdings and Super Sky International, while being obligors on the Prepetition Secured Debt (as defined below) in addition to the Guarantees, are either holding companies or provide certain specialized services to their affiliates and have no material ordinary course liabilities to third parties. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 8)

5. Of the remaining Alleged Debtors (the “Operating Alleged Debtors”),⁶

(i) Vitro America fabricates and distributes flat glass for architectural applications and installs glass for both the architectural and automotive end user segments (Maiz Decl. ¶ 8),

(ii) Super Sky Products designs, fabricates and installs skylights for commercial buildings and private residences (Maiz Decl. ¶ 8), (iii) Auto Glass provides representation services for certain of Vitro’s Mexican affiliates, interfacing with Original Equipment Manufacturers which purchase such affiliates’ auto glass products for use in domestic automobile production (Maiz Decl. ¶ 8), (iv) Chemicals distributes products manufactured by certain of the Alleged Debtors’ Mexican affiliates to customers in the United States and Canada (Martinez Decl. ¶ 7), and (v) Packaging provides administrative and sales services to the Alleged Debtors’ Mexican affiliate, Vitro Packaging de Mexico S.A. de C.V., in connection with the distribution in the U.S. of glass containers (Jackson Decl. ¶ 7).

⁵ Asset Corp. periodically engages third party ordinary course professionals. Prior to the Involuntary Petition Date, the fees and expenses of these professionals were paid by its wholly owned non-debtor subsidiary, Vitro International Services Corporation, which, in turn, invoiced Asset Corp. for reimbursement of such fees on an annual basis. (Rich Decl. ¶ 7)

⁶ The Operating Alleged Debtors are Vitro America, Auto Glass, Super Sky Products, Chemicals and Packaging.

B. Indebtedness of Alleged Debtors

(1) Secured Indebtedness

6. Vitro America and VVP Finance (together, the “Borrowers”) are party to that certain Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of June 27, 2003 (as modified from time to time, the “Prepetition Loan Facility”), pursuant to which Bank of America, N.A. provided them with a revolving loan facility of up to \$35 million. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 10) As of the Involuntary Petition Date, there were outstanding under the Prepetition Loan Facility (i) revolving loans in the approximate principal amount of \$8,591,106, (ii) reimbursement obligations for draws made upon letters of credit issued thereunder in the aggregate face amount of approximately \$14,180,000, and (iii) corporate credit card debt of approximately \$410,000. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 10) As of the Involuntary Petition Date, no payment defaults existed under the Prepetition Loan Facility. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 10)

7. In addition, Vitro America is party to capital equipment leases (the “Capital Leases” and, together with the Prepetition Loan Facility, the “Prepetition Secured Debt”) with Banc of America Leasing & Capital, LLC, as lessor. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 11) As of the Involuntary Petition Date, approximately \$3,603,000 was outstanding under the Capital Leases. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 11) As of the Involuntary Petition Date, no payment defaults existed under any of the Capital Leases. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 11)

8. Pursuant to those certain Continuing Guaranty Agreements, dated June 27, 2003, VVP Holdings, Auto Glass, Super Sky International, and Super Sky Products (together with the Borrowers, the “Secured Obligors”) guaranteed the Borrowers’ obligations under the Prepetition Loan Facility and Vitro America’s obligations under the Capital Leases. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 12) Additionally, all of the Prepetition Secured Debt is secured by first-priority security interests in and liens upon (i) all of the personal property

of the Secured Obligors (other than Super Sky Products), and (ii) certain real property located in California, Colorado, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 12)

9. As of the Involuntary Petition Date, none of Packaging, Chemicals, Binswanger, Troper, Asset Corp., V-MX, Amsilco, BBO or Crisa had any secured indebtedness. (Jackson Decl. ¶ 9; Martinez Decl. ¶ 9; Maiz Decl. ¶ 14; Rich Decl. ¶ 10)

(2) *Unsecured Indebtedness*

(a) Ordinary Course Debt Owed to Third Parties

10. As of the Involuntary Petition Date, none of the Non-Operating Alleged Debtors had any unsecured liabilities to third-parties that were past due. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 14; Rich Decl. ¶ 10)

11. In the ordinary course of their business operations, the Operating Alleged Debtors incur ordinary course unsecured obligations⁷ (collectively, the “Ordinary Course Debt”) to third party providers of goods and services (the “Trade Creditors”), as well as employees, taxing authorities, and lessors of leased real and personal property. Each month, the Operating Alleged Debtors process approximately 7,365 individual payments on account of more than 16,800 invoices from Trade Creditors and holders of other Ordinary Course Debt. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 15; Martinez Decl. ¶ 11; Jackson Decl. ¶ 11) The average monthly number of payments made by each Operating Alleged Debtor during 2010 on account of Ordinary Course Debt, the monthly average aggregate amount of such

⁷ From time to time, certain Trade Creditors (as defined below) may assert a possessory, mechanics’, artisans’ or other statutory lien against the assets of an Operating Alleged Debtor; however, as of the Involuntary Petition Date, the Operating Alleged Debtors were not aware of any such liens. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 15; Martinez Decl. ¶ 10; Jackson Decl. ¶ 10)

payments and the aggregate amount of undisputed Ordinary Course Debt as of the Involuntary Petition Date, are as follows:

[REDACTED]

(Maiz Decl. ¶ 15; Martinez Decl. ¶ 10; Jackson Decl. ¶ 10)

12. Vitro America processes more than 15,800 invoices per month from more than 1,400 Trade Creditors. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 16) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Accordingly, as of the

Involuntary Petition Date Vitro America was paying all of its Trade Creditors in accordance with its ordinary business practices. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 16)

13. Auto Glass and Super Sky Products process approximately 66 and 500 invoices per month from their Trade Creditors, respectively. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 17) Auto Glass and Super Sky Products pay these obligations as invoiced in the ordinary course of their businesses. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 17)

14. Chemicals and Packaging process approximately 170⁸ and 290 invoices per month from their Trade Creditors, respectively. (Martinez Decl. ¶ 11; Jackson Decl. ¶ 11)

[REDACTED]

⁸ With invoices from affiliates, Chemicals processes approximately 350 invoices per month. (Martinez Decl. ¶ 11)

Accordingly, neither Chemicals nor Packaging believes that any amounts owing to their respective Trade Creditors as of the Involuntary Petition Date were past due. (Martinez Decl. ¶ 11; Jackson Decl. ¶ 11)

15. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Moreover, not a single Trade Creditor of any of the Operating Alleged Debtors has joined in the Involuntary Petitions pursuant to section 303(c) of the Bankruptcy Code. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 18; Martinez Decl. ¶ 12; Jackson Decl. ¶ 12)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b) Unsecured Indebtedness to Affiliates

17. As noted above, the Alleged Debtors are part of an international enterprise and perform many functions and services to provide their corporate family access to a broad U.S. customer base. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(c) Super Sky Surety Bond Facility

19. In the ordinary course of its business, Super Sky Products undertakes commercial glazing and skylight projects which sometimes are required to be bonded. Pursuant to that certain Underwriting and Continuing Indemnity Agreement dated November 16, 2009 (the “Surety Bond Facility”) among Super Sky Products, as principal, Super Sky International, Vitro America, VVP Holdings, and Asset Corp. as indemnitors, and International Fidelity Insurance Company, as surety (“IFIC”), IFIC has agreed to bond the performance of Super Sky Products with respect to such projects up to an aggregate amount of \$35 million. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 22) As of the Involuntary Petition Date, approximately \$13.0 million of surety bonds were outstanding under the Surety Bond Facility, and premiums payments were payable thereunder in amounts based on the type and size of the relevant project. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 22) As of the Involuntary Petition Date, none of such premium payments were past due. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 22)

¹⁰ As of the Involuntary Petition Date, none of VVP Finance, Super Sky International, Super Sky Products, Binswanger, Troper, V-MX, Amsilco, and BBO had any outstanding liabilities to their foreign affiliates. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 21; Rich Decl. ¶ 11)

[REDACTED]

(d) Guarantee of Vitro SAB Notes

21. On October 22, 2003 and on February 1, 2007, respectively, Vitro SAB issued (i) \$225 million in aggregate principal amount of 11.75% Senior Notes due 2013 (the “2013 Notes”), (ii) \$300 million in aggregate principal amount of 8.625% Senior Notes due 2012 (the “2012 Notes”) and (iii) \$700 million in aggregate principal amount of 9.125% Senior Notes due 2017 (the “2017 Notes” and, together with the 2013 Notes and the 2012 Notes, the “Notes”). As of September 30, 2010, the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Notes was approximately \$1.216 billion.

22. The indentures governing the Notes (collectively, the “Indentures”) provide for guarantees (the “Guarantees”) of Vitro SAB’s obligations under the Notes by a number of Vitro SAB’s wholly-owned direct and indirect subsidiaries, including each of the Alleged Debtors (in such capacities, the “Guarantors”). As of the Involuntary Petition Date, no demand had been made on the any of the Alleged Debtors with respect to their obligations as Guarantors, as required by each Indenture. (Maiz Decl. ¶ 24; Martinez Decl. ¶ 14; Jackson Decl. ¶ 14; Rich Decl. ¶ 14)

C. Events Leading to Filing of Involuntary Cases

23. As described above, the Alleged Debtors are generally paying all of their non-contingent, undisputed debts as they become due in the ordinary course of business. Thus, all of the material circumstances leading to the commencement of the Involuntary Cases concern the financial difficulties and restructuring efforts of their parent company, Vitro SAB. In fact, the claims asserted by the Petitioning Creditors as the basis for their commencement of the Involuntary Cases are primary obligations of Vitro SAB.

24. Vitro's financial difficulties are due to the global financial crisis and severe economic recession beginning in the second half of 2008, which affected each of its major markets, Mexico, the United States and Spain. (Sol. Stmt. at 24) The sharp decline in demand for new cars and trucks in the automobile industry and for new homes and buildings in the construction industry, as well as reduced beer bottle demand from Vitro's significant client for glass containers, resulted in a 36.8% decline in Vitro's consolidated operating income for 2008 compared to 2007, and a further 22.3% decline for 2009 compared to 2008. (Sol. Stmt. at 24) Even though the economy began showing moderate signs of recovery during 2010, some of Vitro's markets are still experiencing contraction and excess capacity, including the construction sector in the United States and Spain. (Sol. Stmt. at 24)

25. Vitro's glass container furnaces are large consumers of natural gas, consuming approximately 20 million British Thermal Units ("MMBTU") in 2008 and 17 MMBTUs in 2009. (Sol. Stmt. at 24) Accordingly, Vitro was strongly negatively affected by a sharp price increase for natural gas in the first seven months of 2008 from \$6.51 to \$12.60 per MMBTU. (Sol. Stmt. at 25) During this period, in order to hedge against further increases in natural gas prices, Vitro entered into various derivative financial

instruments that were different in characteristics and notional amounts from the derivative contracts Vitro had historically been party to. (Sol. Stmt. at 24) The ensuing high volatility in commodity and currency markets in the second half of 2008¹¹ placed additional financial pressure on Vitro's hedging positions and forced Vitro to unwind the majority of its open positions in the fourth quarter of 2008. (Sol. Stmt. at 25) The unwinding of these hedging positions not only led to substantial claims, but also triggered cross-default provisions in the majority of Vitro's debt instruments, including the Indentures. (Sol. Stmt. at 25)

26. Due to the foregoing, in February 2009, Vitro SAB stopped making interest payments on the Notes and announced its intention to restructure the Notes and certain other debt (collectively, the "Restructured Debt").¹² (Sol. Stmt. at 25) Thereafter, Vitro SAB engaged in good faith negotiations regarding a potential restructuring with various creditor constituencies, including the *ad hoc* committee of the holders of the Notes (the "Steering Committee"). (Sol. Stmt. at 25-29) Unfortunately, those negotiations did not result in an agreement, as the Steering Committee rejected three separate restructuring proposals by Vitro SAB between August 2009 and July 2010. (Sol. Stmt. at 28)

27. On January 4, 2010, a group of entities claiming to hold at least 25% of the outstanding principal amount of the relevant Notes sent purported acceleration notices to Vitro SAB with respect to the 2017 Notes and the 2012 Notes, and, on April 7, 2010, the

¹¹ Specifically, between July 2008 and December 2008, natural gas prices plummeted more than 50%, and the Mexican peso registered a 30% devaluation against the dollar, reversing the appreciation trend experienced in the first seven months of the year and making it substantially more expensive for Vitro to service its U.S. dollar-denominated debt. (Sol. Stmt. at 25)

¹² The Restructured Debt consists of (i) \$1.216 billion in outstanding principal amount under the Notes, (ii) \$253 million relating to the settlement of certain derivatives-related litigation (the "DFI Litigation"), and (iii) \$58.5 million of certain medium-term peso-denominated notes and other unsecured debt. (Sol. Stmt. at ii)

indenture trustee for the 2013 Notes sent an acceleration notice with respect to the 2013 Notes (collectively, the “Acceleration Notices”).¹³ (Sol. Stmt. at 26) In addition, in April 2010, Vitro SAB and certain of its Mexican subsidiaries were found liable by the Supreme Court of New York in the DFI Litigation. (Sol. Stmt. at 25) These developments, among other things, led Vitro SAB to explore alternative means to implement a restructuring, such as an in-court restructuring in Mexico.

28. Accordingly, Vitro SAB formulated a new proposal (the “Concurso Plan”) for restructuring of the Restructured Debt that was to be effectuated through a tender offer (the “Tender Offer”) and an exchange offer and consent solicitation (the “Exchange Offer and Consent Solicitation,” and, together with the Tender Offer, the “Offers”) followed by a *concurso mercantil* proceeding (the “Concurso Proceeding”) under the *Ley de Concursos Mercantiles* (the “Mexican Business Reorganization Act”). (Sol. Stmt. at 86) The *Concurso Plan* provided for the cancelation of approximately \$1.5 billion of the Restructured Debt, including the Notes and the Guarantees, in exchange for consideration that included new unsecured notes issued by Vitro SAB and guaranteed by sixty of its subsidiaries (including the Alleged Debtors), as well as cash and other new debt. (Sol. Stmt. at 26) Vitro SAB has expressed its belief that the *Concurso Plan* will provide the

¹³ The Acceleration Notices include that certain (i) Letter dated April 7, 2010 (Re: Notice of Default and Acceleration with respect to 2013 Notes), (the “2013 Acceleration Notice”), (ii) Letter dated January 4, 2010 (Re: Notice of Acceleration of 9.125% Senior Notes due 2017) (the “2017 Acceleration Notice”), and (iii) Letter dated January 4, 2010 (Re: Notice of Acceleration of 8.625% Senior Notes due 2012) (the “2012 Acceleration Notice”), which are being provided to the Court as Alleged Debtors’ Exhibits 33, 34, and 35, respectively. By discussing the Acceleration Notices and their content in this memorandum, the Alleged Debtors do not concede their validity or effectiveness, and hereby expressly reserve all of their rights with respect thereto.

holders of the Restructured Debt with recovery of 68% to 75% of the face value of their claims.¹⁴

29. Even before the Solicitation Statement was filed, the Steering Committee announced its opposition to Vitro SAB's restructuring proposal. In fact, *six days prior* to the launch of the Offers, the Steering Committee issued a press release denouncing the yet-to-be-publicly-disclosed terms of the Offers as allegedly providing an "unacceptably poor economic outcome" for the holders of the Notes, and encouraged all holders of Notes to reject the proposal.¹⁵

30. On December 2, 2010 and December 9, 2010, certain members of the Steering Committee commenced two law suits against Vitro SAB and 49 Guarantors (other than the Alleged Debtors) in the Supreme Court of the State of New York (the "New York State Court"), in each of which the plaintiffs obtained *ex parte* orders of attachment (the "Attachment Orders") with respect to all property of any defendant located in the State of New York. Thereafter, the plaintiffs served copies of the Attachment Orders on certain of Vitro's customers.¹⁶ In response, some of these customers suspended payments on account of goods and services being provided by the defendants – including payments on account

¹⁴ See November 1, 2010 Release ("Vitro Announces Offers for its Outstanding Senior Notes"), attached as Exhibit C to the 303(f) Objection.

¹⁵ See October 26, 2010 Release ("Ad Hoc Committee of Noteholders Reject Vitro's Initial Consent Solicitation"), attached as Exhibit D to the 303(f) Objection.

¹⁶ The plaintiffs also served the Attachment Orders on D.F. King & Co., Inc. ("D.F. King"), the Depositary for the Tender Offer and Information and Exchange Agent for the Exchange Offer and Consent Solicitation, in yet another attempt to disrupt Vitro SAB's reorganization efforts. As a result, D.F. King refused to take certain steps necessary to effectuate the transfer of the Notes tendered in the Tender Offer or disburse the Consent Payment to those holders of the Notes that consented to the *Concurso* Plan, until – after nearly two weeks of expedited litigation before the New York State Court and the New York Appellate Division – an order was entered clarifying that the Attachment Orders did not apply to the Notes tendered or exchanged as part of the Offers. Subsequently, D.F. King took the requisite actions and the Offers were completed.

of receivables previously assigned by the defendants to a trust¹⁷ – pending an order by the New York State Court vacating the Attachment Orders or otherwise clarifying that such payments were not subject thereto.

31. On February 8, 2011, Justice Kornreich of the New York State Court heard argument on cross-motions by the plaintiffs to confirm and defendants to vacate the Attachment Orders, as well as an order to show cause by Invex seeking entry of an order clarifying that payments due to the Flat Glass Payment Trust from customers on account of receivables generated by Automotriz were not subject to the Attachment Orders. At the conclusion of the hearing, Justice Kornreich took the cross-motions under advisement and entered an order on Invex's order to show cause (the "Partial Vacatur Order") vacating the Attachment Orders with respect to the Flat Glass Payment Trust receivables. Justice Kornreich briefly stayed the Partial *Vacatur* Order and the plaintiffs appealed. On February 10, 2011, the New York Appellate Division, First Department denied plaintiffs' application for a stay pending appeal and the Partial *Vacatur* Order became final. (See Order Denying App. for Stay, Feb. 10, 2011, attached hereto as Exhibit A.)

32. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

¹⁷ Several defendants, including Vitro Automotriz, S.A. de C.V. ("Automotriz"), established an independent trust, pursuant to a *contrato de fideicomiso* signed on August 3, 2005 in Mexico (the "Flat Glass Payment Trust"), to which they sold and assigned their trade receivables. The trustee of the Flat Glass Payment Trust is Banco Invex, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, División Fiduciaria Invex Grupo Financiero ("Invex").

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

D. Filing Of Involuntary Petitions

33. On November 17, 2010, while the Offers were pending, four other members of the Steering Committee – Knighthood Master Fund, L.P., Brookville Horizons Fund, L.P., Davidson Kempner Distressed Opportunities Fund L.P., and Lord Abbett Bond-Debenture Fund, Inc. – beneficially holding in the aggregate *a mere 6%* of the outstanding principal amount of the Notes,¹⁸ filed the Involuntary Petitions commencing the Involuntary Cases.

34. On December 9, 2010 the Alleged Debtors filed the Answer, denying a number of allegations made in the Involuntary Petitions and asserting a number of affirmative defenses that require the dismissal of the Involuntary Petitions.

E. Vitro SAB's Voluntary Concurso Proceeding

35. On December 13, 2010, to accomplish its proposed in-court restructuring as contemplated by the Exchange Offer and Consent Solicitation, Vitro SAB commenced a voluntary *concurso mercantil* proceeding (the "Voluntary Concurso Proceeding") under the Mexican Business Reorganization Act by filing a petition and a pre-packaged

¹⁸ Contrary to the Petitioning Creditors' suggestion, it is the Petitioning Creditors, not the Alleged Debtors, who are misleading the Court by continuously conflating the amounts held by them and the amounts purportedly held or represented by all members of the Steering Committee. Unless and until additional members of the Steering Committee join in the Involuntary Petitions pursuant to section 303(c) of the Bankruptcy Code (and make the required disclosures verifying the amounts and the circumstances of their individual holdings), the Petitioning Creditors will continue to represent solely the approximately \$75 million, or 6% in face amount, of the Notes identified in their respective Rule 1003 Statements attached to the Involuntary Petitions. In their Answers and Objections to the Alleged Debtors' Interrogatories to Petitioning Creditors dated February 18, 2011 (attached hereto as Exhibit B, the "Amended Answers to Interrogatories"), the Petitioning Creditors have asserted that, as of the date thereof, their aggregate holdings have increased to approximately \$135 million in face amount of the Notes. However, even accounting for this increased amount (which the Alleged Debtors do not concede to be relevant for purposes of section 303 of the Bankruptcy Code), the Petitioning Creditors still represent a mere 11% of the outstanding Notes.

Concurso Plan in the Fourth District Court for Civil and Labor Matters for the State of Nuevo León (the “Mexican Bankruptcy Court”). After being provided with the additional information that it had requested, the Mexican Bankruptcy Court admitted the petition on December 24, 2010 as having complied with all of the requirements of the Mexican Business Reorganization Act. Notwithstanding the foregoing, by resolution dated January 7, 2011, Judge Francisco Eduardo Flores Sánchez of the Mexican Bankruptcy Court denied Vitro SAB’s request for issuance of a “business reorganization judgment” (*sentencia de concurso mercantil*), stating that Vitro SAB’s petition and *Concurso* Plan did not meet the requirements for a pre-packaged proceeding under the Mexican Business Reorganization Act.

36. Vitro SAB timely appealed this denial, but the Mexican Appellate Court rejected that appeal on January 31, 2011. Vitro SAB has timely requested reconsideration (*revocación*) of this rejection, as permitted under applicable Mexican law. This request is currently pending and Vitro SAB anticipates that the Mexican Appellate Court will issue its ruling thereon within the next few days.

F. Involuntary Concurso Proceedings

37. On December 10, 2010, certain members of the Steering Committee (including Petitioning Creditors Brookville Horizons Fund, L.P., Davidson Kempner Distressed Opportunities Fund L.P., and Knighthead Master Fund L.P.) filed involuntary petitions against Vitro SAB in the Mexican Bankruptcy Court, and – beginning on December 15, 2010 – also filed involuntary petitions against certain of its Mexican subsidiaries. The Mexican Bankruptcy Court has entered orders admitting the involuntary petitions (each, an “Involuntary Concurso Proceeding”) against Vitro SAB and 17 of its Mexican subsidiaries. On December 20, 2010, the Mexican Bankruptcy Court appointed a

visitador in the Involuntary *Concurso* Proceeding of Vitro SAB. Thereafter, on January 6 and 19, 2011 and February 10, 2011 the Mexican Bankruptcy Court appointed a *visitador* in the Involuntary *Concurso* Proceedings of Vitro SAB's 17 Mexican subsidiaries that have been sued. As of the date hereof, none of the *visitador*'s had submitted his report with respect to any of the Involuntary *Concurso* Proceedings and no *concurso mercantil* ruling has been issued against Vitro SAB or any of the 17 subsidiaries.¹⁹

II. ARGUMENT

A. Petitioning Creditors Lacked Standing Under Bankruptcy Code Section 303(b) to Commence Involuntary Cases

38. Section 303(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, which governs the commencement of involuntary cases, provides, in the relevant part, as follows:

(b) An involuntary case against a person is commenced by the filing with the bankruptcy court of a petition under chapter 7 or 11 of this title—

(1) by three or more entities, each of which is either *a holder of a claim* against such person that is *not contingent as to liability* or the subject of *a bona fide dispute as to liability or amount*

11 U.S.C. § 303(b)(1) (emphasis added). The Fifth Circuit “has acknowledged that the jurisdictional prerequisites for filing an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding constitute more than mere formalities.” In re Norriss Bros. Lumber Co., 133 B.R. 599, 608 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 1991) (quoting Walden v. Bright Prods., Inc. (In re Walden), 781 F.2d 1121 (5th Cir. 1986)). The Fifth Circuit has also admonished that “[a]n allegation of bankruptcy invokes

¹⁹ Under the Mexican Business Reorganization Act, before the Mexican Bankruptcy Court considers whether to issue a declaration of *concurso mercantil* in any of the Involuntary *Concurso* Proceedings, a court-appointed “*visitador*” must examine each alleged debtor’s books and records to determine if it satisfies the eligibility requirements to be a debtor in *concurso mercantil* and issue a report to the court. This process may last several weeks from the appointment of the *visitador*, and is followed by a 10-day period during which final submissions can be made regarding whether a declaration of *concurso mercantil* should be issued. Thereafter, the Mexican Bankruptcy Court will issue a ruling on whether the Involuntary *Concurso* Proceedings will proceed or be dismissed. See Collier International Business Insolvency Guide ¶ 32.04[1][d] and [e] (discussing procedure under Mexican Business Reorganization Act).

remedies not available to any ordinary debt collection procedures. It should not be invoked unadvisedly and contrary to statutory right.” In re Walden, 781 F.2d at 1123. See also infra Part II.C (discussing requirement of good faith in filing involuntary petition).

39. Accordingly, the Petitioning Creditors must demonstrate, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requirements of section 303(b) of the Bankruptcy Code have been satisfied. See, e.g., In re Moss, 249 B.R. 411, 418 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2000); In re Xacur, 216 B.R. 187, 194 (Bankr. S.D. Tex. 1997). The Petitioning Creditors cannot meet this evidentiary burden because (a) they are not “holders” of the claims on which they purport to base their right to commence the Involuntary Cases, and (b) such claims are both (i) contingent as to liability and (ii) subject to a *bona fide* dispute.

(1) *Petitioning Creditors Are Not “Holders” of Claims On Which Involuntary Petitions Are Based*

40. A threshold requirement for an entity that wishes to file an involuntary petition against a debtor under section 303(b) of the Bankruptcy Code is that such entity is “a holder of a claim” against such debtor. 11 U.S.C. § 303(b)(1). Yet, the Petitioning Creditors are not, in fact, “holders” of the claims against the Alleged Debtors on which they purport to base the Involuntary Petitions.

41. The Petitioning Creditors allege that they are beneficial owners of certain of the Notes. However, the Notes have been issued in global form, and exist only as part of the “Global Notes” held by their sole registered holder, the Depository Trust Company (the “DTC”) (acting through its nominee, Cede & Co.).²⁰ Each Indenture clearly states that DTC participants (through which all beneficial holders of the Notes hold their interests

²⁰ See 2012 Indenture § 2.09(b)(1) (“[e]ach Global Note will be registered in the name of the [DTC]”); 2017 Indenture § 2.09(b)(1) (same); 2013 Indenture § 2.07(a) (same).

therein) “have ***no rights*** under the Indenture with respect to any Global Note held on their behalf by the [DTC], and the [DTC] may be treated by the Company, the Trustee and any agent of the Company or the Trustee as the ***absolute owner and Holder*** of such Global Note ***for all purposes whatsoever.***”²¹ (emphasis added)

42. While the Indentures allow beneficial owners of the Notes to obtain proxies from the DTC or otherwise get authorization from the DTC or its nominees to “take any action” that only the DTC is authorized to take under the Indentures or the Notes,²² the Petitioning Creditors did not receive such proxy or authorization and, therefore, were not authorized to act on the DTC’s behalf. (Bastable Dep. Tr. 76:15-77:7, 97:8-98:23; Petrakov Dep. Tr. 47:20-48:14; Sheehan Dep. Tr. 63:2-19)²³ As such, the Petitioning Creditors cannot be considered “holders” of the claims on which they purport to have based the Involuntary Petition.²⁴

(2) *Petitioning Creditors’ Claims Are Contingent as to Liability*

43. As stated above, to be eligible to file an involuntary petition, a creditor must, among other things, hold a claim that is “not contingent as to liability.” 11 U.S.C. § 303(b)(1). For the purposes of section 303(b), “[a] claim is contingent as to liability if the debtor’s ***legal duty to pay*** does not come into existence until triggered” by the

²¹ See 2012 Indenture § 2.09(b)(3); 2017 Indenture § 2.09(b)(3); 2013 Indenture § 2.07(a).

²² See *Id.* (“[T]he [DTC] or its nominee may grant proxies and otherwise authorize any Person (including any [DTC participant] and any Person that holds a beneficial interest in a Global Note through [a DTC participant]) to take any action which a Holder is entitled to take under the Indenture or the Notes, and nothing herein will impair, as between the [DTC] and [DTC participants], the operation of customary practices governing the exercise of the rights of a holder of any security. “).

²³ The Bastable, Petrakov and Sheehan deposition transcripts are being provided to the Court as Alleged Debtors’ Exhibits 62, 63, and 64, respectively.

²⁴ Analogously, upon information and belief, none of the alleged beneficial holders of the Notes who sent the 2012 Acceleration Notice or the 2017 Acceleration Notice had been granted a proxy or otherwise authorized to do so by the DTC or Cede & Co. Accordingly, the 2012 Notes and 2017 Notes do not appear to have been validly accelerated.

occurrence of an extrinsic event that was “within the actual or presumed contemplation of the parties at the time the original relationship of the parties was created.” In re All Media Props., Inc., 5 B.R. 126, 133 (Bankr. S.D. Tex. 1980), aff’d sub nom., All Media Props., Inc. v. Best, 646 F.2d 193 (5th Cir. 1981) (emphasis added).

44. Each Indenture contains an identical guarantee provision, which states that “[u]pon failure by the [Issuer] to pay punctually any such amount [due under the Notes], each Guarantor shall forthwith **on demand** pay the amount not so paid at the place and in the manner specified in the Indenture.”²⁵ Thus, the Alleged Debtors’ liability under the Guarantees remains contingent until a demand – explicitly contracted for by the parties – is made on them that triggers their “legal duty to pay.” See, e.g., In re Rosenberg, 414 B.R. 826, 844 (Bankr. S.D. Fla. 2009) (“a default under the . . . [g]uaranty **and demand for payment** are the required extrinsic events which must occur before [guarantor’s] liability, if any, is triggered.”) (emphasis added; internal citations omitted). See also United States v. Gottlieb, 948 F.2d 1128, 1130 (9th Cir. 1991) (“guarantor had no obligation to pay off the loan until the borrower had defaulted *and* a written demand for payment had been made”) (emphasis in original) (citing United States v. Vanorum, 912 F.2d 1023, 1027 (8th Cir. 1990)); United States v. Gordon, No. 90-4016 (SWK), 1994 WL 514533, at *6 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 21, 1994), aff’d 78 F.3d 781 (2d Cir. 1996) (same); United States v. Stark, No. 92-9501 (CSH), 1994 WL 323651, *2 (S.D.N.Y. July 5, 1994) (same).

²⁵ See 2013 Indenture § 11.01 (emphasis added); 2012 Indenture § 10.01 (same); 2017 Indenture § 10.01 (same). The requirement that a demand be made on the Guarantors is carried through to other provisions of the Indentures as well. For example, each Indenture contains an identical stay of acceleration provision, which states that “[i]f acceleration of the time for payment of any amount payable by the Company under the Indenture or the Notes is stayed upon the insolvency, bankruptcy or reorganization of the Company, all such amounts otherwise subject to acceleration under the terms of the Indenture are nonetheless payable by the Guarantors hereunder forthwith **on demand** by the Trustee or the Holders.” See 2013 Indenture § 11.06 (emphasis added); 2012 Indenture § 10.06 (same); 2017 Indenture § 10.06 (same).

45. As stated above and in the Declarations, as of the Involuntary Petition Date, no demand had been made on the Alleged Debtors with respect to their obligations under the Guarantees. The Petitioning Creditors do not even allege that the requisite demand was made on the Alleged Debtors.²⁶ Instead, they appear to rely on the proposition that some sort of constructive notice, stemming from the delivery of the Acceleration Notices to Vitro SAB,²⁷ was sufficient to constitute compliance with the explicit provision for a “demand” in the Guarantee provisions of each Indenture. That is simply not true.

46. As an initial matter, constructive notice is *not* tantamount to compliance with an explicit contractual provision governing the relationship between the parties. See, e.g., West v. Parker (In re Watson), 325 B.R. 380, 387 (Bankr. S.D. Tex. 2005) (holding that “[c]onstructive notice was not sufficient” to supplant an explicit notice provision in a contract).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

²⁶ See Joint Pre-Conference Statement of the Petitioning Creditors and Alleged Debtors (Docket No. 91; the “Joint Statement”) ¶¶ 1-18 (setting forth the Petitioning Creditors’ statement of facts in support of entry of orders for relief, none of which alleges that any demand for payment was made on the Alleged Debtors).

²⁷ Upon information and belief, it is uncertain whether the 2012 Acceleration Notice and 2017 Acceleration Notice were effectively served on Vitro SAB.

²⁸ Thus, the Petitioning Creditors’ attempted reliance upon section 11.04 of the 2012 and 2017 Indentures, which provides that “[n]otices or communications to a Guarantor will be deemed given if given to the Company,” is ineffectual. Even assuming the 2012 Acceleration Notice and 2017 Acceleration Notice were deemed “given” to the Guarantors if validly executed and delivered to Vitro SAB (neither of which has been established), such notices did not constitute an actual **demand for payment from the Guarantors**. In fact, the Indentures themselves clearly distinguish between a notice of acceleration and a demand for payment from the Guarantors. As noted above in footnote 25, the stay of acceleration provision in each Indenture provides that if the Notes are accelerated but such acceleration is stayed against the Company, the accelerated amounts “are nonetheless payable by the Guarantors hereunder forthwith on demand” See 2013 Indenture § 11.06 (emphasis added); 2012 Indenture § 10.06 (same); 2017 Indenture § 10.06 (same). Clearly, this entire provision would be unnecessary if a notice of acceleration to Vitro SAB constituted a demand for payment on the Guarantors.

[REDACTED].²⁹ This undisputed evidence before the Court, as well as applicable case law, clearly show that the Acceleration Notices did not constitute a proper demand for payment on the Guarantees. See, e.g., In re Rosenberg, 414 B.R. at 836, 844 (dismissing involuntary petition filed against guarantor based on contingent nature of petitioning creditors' claims, where petitioning creditors had provided notices of acceleration to both guarantor and primary obligor, but had not demanded payment of guarantor, as was required under relevant instrument).

47. Accordingly, because the Petitioning Creditors had not, as of the Involuntary Petition Date, complied with the Indenture provision that would have triggered the liability of the Alleged Debtors under the Guarantees, their obligations under the Guarantees were contingent as of such date for purposes of section 303(b) of the Bankruptcy Code.

48. The Petitioning Creditors have attempted to downplay this inescapable conclusion by pointing to another indenture provision (again identical for each Indenture) that states, in relevant part, that “[e]ach Guarantor irrevocably waives acceptance hereof, presentment, demand, protest and any notice not provided for herein, as well as any requirement that at any time any action be taken by any Person against the [Issuer] or any other Person.”³⁰ This provision, however, does not change the fact that, as of the Involuntary Petition Date, the Alleged Debtors' liability under the Guarantees was contingent.

49. First, the above waiver is clearly qualified by the words “not provided for herein,” which (along with the explicit demand requirement contained in each Indenture)

²⁹ See Acceleration Notices.

³⁰ See 2013 Indenture § 11.04; 2012 Indenture § 10.04 and 2017 Indenture § 10.04.

would be rendered meaningless by the interpretation offered by the Petitioning Creditors. Each Indenture, by its terms, is governed by New York law,³¹ under which “[i]t is well-settled that when interpreting a contract, the court should arrive at a construction which will give fair meaning to all of the language employed by the parties.” John E. Andrus Mem’l Home v. De Buono, 260 A.D.2d 635, 638 (N.Y. App. Div. 2d Dep’t 1999). See also Joseph v. Creek & Pines, Ltd., 217 A.D.2d 534, 535 (N.Y. App. Div. 2d Dep’t 1995) (“A contract should not be interpreted in such a way as would leave one of its provisions substantially without force or effect”).

50. Moreover, it is equally well settled that waiver provisions such as the one above

affect the relationship between *the borrower* and the lender and authorize foreclosure on the borrower’s collateral without notice to the guarantors. These provisions do not pertain to direct enforcement of the guaranty. *They do not conflict with the express provisions in the guaranty that the guarantor becomes liable for direct repayment of the loan only upon written demand.*

United States v. Gottlieb, 948 F.2d at 1130 (emphasis added). See also United States v. Gordon, 1994 WL 514533 at *6 (interpreting guaranty with similar waiver and finding that “the [g]uaranty’s waiver provision did not modify the [obligee’s] obligation to provide written demand for payment” to the guarantor); United States v. Stark, 1994 WL 323651 at *3 (holding that “the demand requirement remains intact” despite presence of similar waiver).

51. Accordingly, because the Petitioning Creditors’ claims against the Alleged Debtors were contingent as to liability as of the Involuntary Petition Date, they were

³¹ See 2013 Indenture § 12.08; 2012 Indenture § 11.08 and 2017 Indenture § 11.08.

ineligible, under section 303(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, to commence the Involuntary Cases.

(3) *Petitioning Creditors' Claims Are Subject to a Bona Fide Dispute as to Amount*

52. To have the right to file an involuntary petition, a creditor must hold a claim that is not “the subject of a bona fide dispute as to liability or amount.” 11 U.S.C.

§ 303(b)(1). The existence of a *bona fide* dispute with respect to the amount of the Petitioning Creditors' claims is dispositive as to such claims not being eligible to serve as the basis for an involuntary petition pursuant to section 303(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. See, e.g., In re Staxxring, Inc., No. 10-30668 (SGJ), 2010 WL 2218935, *1 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. May 28, 2010) (on motion to dismiss involuntary petition, “the bankruptcy court must ‘determine whether there is an objective basis for either a factual or legal dispute as to the [claim underlying the filing].’”) (quoting Subway Equip. Leasing Corp. v. Sims (In re Sims), 994 F.2d 210, 221 (5th Cir. 1993)). Thus, the court must simply establish whether a claim is subject to a *bona fide* dispute, rather than resolve any such dispute. See, e.g., id., 2010 WL 2218935, at *1 (“[T]he court’s task is to decide whether a dispute that is bona fide exists; the court is not to actually resolve the dispute.”).

53. The phrase “subject of a bona fide dispute” was first added to section 303(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code as part of the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeship Act of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-353, 98 Stat. 333 (effective July 10, 1984). As the proponent of such language explained:

[M]y amendment is designed to correct what I perceive to be an unintended inequity in the law of involuntary bankruptcies.

. . . The problem can be explained simply. Some courts have interpreted section 303’s language . . . as allowing the filing of involuntary petitions and the granting of involuntary relief even when the debtor’s reason for not

paying [a petitioning creditor's claim] is a legitimate and good-faith dispute over his or her liability. This interpretation allows creditors to use the Bankruptcy Code as a club against debtors who have bona fide questions about their liability [on such claims]

My amendment would correct this problem. *Under my amendment, the original filing of an involuntary petition could not be based on debts that are the subject of a good-faith dispute between the debtor and his or her creditors.*

. . . I believe this amendment, although a simple one, is necessary to protect the rights of debtors and *to prevent misuse of the bankruptcy system as a tool of coercion*. I also believe it corrects a judicial misinterpretation of existing law and congressional intent as to the proper basis for granting involuntary relief.

30 Cong. Rec. S7618 (June 19, 1984) (comments of Senator Baucus); see also Riverview Trenton R.R. Co. v. DSC, Ltd. (In re DSC, Ltd.), 486 F.3d 940, 945 (6th Cir. 2007)

(recognizing that, by enacting section 303(b)(1), Congress has made clear that it “intended to disqualify a creditor whenever there is any legitimate basis for the debtor not paying the debt, whether that basis is factual or legal.”) (citing In re Lough, 57 B.R. 993, 997 (Bankr. E.D. Mich. 1986) (quoting above comments of Senator Baucas)).

54. Subsequent to the 1984 amendments, some courts continued to allow creditors to initiate involuntary cases even when such creditors' claims were subject to a dispute as to amount, so long as the undisputed portion of that claim exceeded the statutory minimum. In the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 (“BAPCPA”), Congress clarified its original intent by adding the words “as to liability *or* amount” to qualify the language added in 1984. See Pub. L. No. 109-8, § 1234(a)(1)(A), 119 Stat. 204 (2005) (emphasis added). See also, H.R. Rep. No. 109-31(I), 109th Cong., 1st Sess. (2005); 151 Cong. Rec. H1993-01, at H2044 (2005).

55. The remarks of Representative Edward R. Royce, as memorialized in the Congressional Record, clearly reflect this Congressional intent:

Section 1234 restates and strengthens *Congress' long-standing intent that an involuntary bankruptcy action should not be predicated on disputed claims*. Otherwise, opportunistic litigants seeking to gain advantage in contract disputes may improperly employ the leverage of the bankruptcy court.

Because bankruptcy courts should not be used to resolve disputed claims in involuntary cases, the clarification in Section 1234 reemphasizes that *a person who disputes the amount of, or liability for, a claim should not be disadvantaged by the stigma and expense of an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding*. Put simply, the bankruptcy courts in this nation should now uniformly hold that any claim that is subject to a dispute or litigation, or if it is contested, whether as to the amount of the claim, or as to liability for the claim, that claim cannot be used to commence an involuntary bankruptcy case. This is the bright line that Congress intended to create in 1984 because involuntary bankruptcy carries with it, not only a responsibility, but the burden on behalf of petitioning creditors to be accurate and certain that their provable claims are qualified by being without dispute as to either liability or amount before commencing an involuntary bankruptcy case. The consequence of *bad faith* or even sloppy work here is more disastrous than in garden-variety litigation or through the voluntary use of the bankruptcy laws.

It is incomprehensible that an involuntary bankruptcy petition could be based on claims that are inaccurate as to either liability or amount; the injustice that would result from such a filing is so manifest. Despite this manifest injustice of national significance, judges continue to condone the filing of involuntary petitions brought by creditors using disputed claims. For this reason, section 1234 was made a necessary part of this legislation.

There has never been a vote recorded in opposition to this provision because *it clearly expresses the unanimous will of Congress*; it is the furthest thing from the mind of any Congressman that an involuntary case could be brought on the basis of claims that are disputed. To the contrary, as expressed by this legislation, *it has been the will of Congress since 1984 that any claim used to commence an involuntary case must be without dispute*.

The bankruptcy courts should not be enjoyed by involuntary petitioning creditors who cannot then prove up claims as to liability or amount. That party should stand in the most accountable legal position. This clarification is necessary because the intent of Congress has been blurred by judicial decisions that go so far as to split disputed claims into 'disputed' and 'undisputed' parts, or to describe disputes as 'potential disputes.' These decisions are wrong and the damage they have caused to the victims of involuntary bankruptcy cases brought using such claims is

incalculable. The remedy for such victims rests on an expansive reading of Section 303(i)

151 Cong. Rec. E677-04, at E677-E678 (Apr. 18, 2005) (emphasis added). See also 149 Cong. Rec. E551-02 (Mar. 21, 2003) (remarks by Representative Luis V. Gutierrez to an identical amendment under the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2003 noting that “[t]he purpose of the 1984 language was to bar bringing involuntary bankruptcy action in cases which were already subject of a ‘bona fide dispute’ on either the existence of liability or the amount of that liability”); 148 Cong. Rec. S7735-01 (July 31, 2002) (remarks by Senator Patrick Leahy to an identical amendment under the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2002); 147 Cong. Rec. S2343-01, at S2357 (2001) (remarks by Senator Orrin G. Hatch to an identical amendment under the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2001).

56. Post-BAPCPA, courts, including courts in the Northern District of Texas, have fully acknowledged the intent and import of this amendment. See, e.g., In re Staxxring, Inc., 2010 WL 2218935 at *4 (“Congress has expressed an intent in section 303 of the Bankruptcy Code that creditors with questionable claims ought not be allowed to force companies into bankruptcy, and in light of this policy, has put forth somewhat stringent standards in section 303(b)(1).”); In re Henry S. Miller Commercial, LLC, 418 B.R. 912, 923 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2009) (stating that “the amendment cannot be ignored Now, it is clear that a claim is the subject of a bona fide dispute [even] if . . . merely the amount is in dispute. If nothing else, this signals that Congress continues to caution that holders of questionable claims ought not to be allowed to force companies into bankruptcy against their will.”).

57. The claims of the Petitioning Creditors are, in fact, subject to a *bona fide* dispute as to amount and, accordingly, cannot be the basis for the filing of the Involuntary Cases against the Alleged Debtors. Substantial factual (and potentially legal) questions must be resolved before the amount of the Petitioning Creditors' claims against each Alleged Debtor may be ascertained. See, e.g., In re Sims, 994 F.2d at 221 (if there are any unresolved factual or legal questions bearing on issue, *bona fide* dispute with respect to such issue exists for purposes of section 303(b)); In re TLC Medical Group, Inc., No. 04-15739 (JAB), 2005 WL 4677807, at *2 (Bankr. E.D. La. March 04, 2005) (“[A] claim is subject to a bona fide dispute when there is an objective basis for either a factual or a legal dispute as to the validity of the debt.”); In re Xacur, 219 B.R. 956 (Bankr. S.D. Tex. 1998) (dismissing involuntary case due to finding *bona fide* dispute surrounding effectiveness of signature).³²

58. Here, each Indenture contains a section entitled “Limitation on Amount of Guaranty,” which provides, in relevant part, as follows:

³² Judge Felsenthal’s decision in In re Allied Riser Communications Corp., No. 02-32607 (SAF) (Bankr. N.D. Tex. March 27, 2002) is highly instructive on this issue. In that case, a group of noteholders filed an involuntary petition against an issuer of notes after purportedly accelerating the issuer’s obligations thereunder based on the its alleged default stemming from the breach of a “change of control” provision in the governing indenture. In response, the debtor-issuer moved to dismiss the petition, arguing that no default had occurred because no change of control had actually occurred triggering the “change of control” provision and, even if it had, the debtor-issuer had complied with the requirements of such provision. Weighing the parties’ respective factual and legal arguments concerning the meaning and purpose of the relevant provisions of the governing indenture, Judge Felsenthal found that a *bona fide* dispute existed precluding entry of an order for relief:

Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that objectively, a legal dispute exists; namely, number one, what does “tradable” and “immediately following such merger” mean in [the “change of control” provision] when the indenture, as supplemented, is read as a whole? Two, if an ambiguity exists, then a factual dispute of what the parties intended also exists. Three have [the debtor-issuer and its acquirer] substantively complied with the [“change of control” provision]?

Allied Riser, June 11, 2002 Hr’g Tr. at 13:19--14-5 (attached hereto as Exhibit C).

[E]ach Guarantor, and by its acceptance of [the Old Notes], each Holder, hereby confirms that it is the intention of all such parties that the Note Guaranty of such Guarantor not constitute a fraudulent conveyance under applicable fraudulent conveyance provisions of the United States Bankruptcy Code or any comparable provision of state law. To effectuate that intention, the Trustee, the Holders and the Guarantors hereby irrevocably agree that *the obligations of each Guarantor under its Note Guaranty are limited to the maximum amount that would not render the Guarantor's obligations subject to avoidance* under applicable fraudulent conveyance provisions of the United States Bankruptcy Code or any comparable provision of state law or Mexican law, as the case may be.³³

59. Thus, the determination of the exact amount of the Petitioning Creditors' claim against each Alleged Debtor requires determining "the maximum amount" that would not have rendered each Alleged Debtor's obligations under the Indentures, at the time they were incurred, "subject to avoidance under applicable fraudulent conveyance provisions of the United States Bankruptcy Code or any comparable provision of state law."³⁴ See, e.g., In re Capmark Fin. Grp., Inc., 438 B.R. 471, 494-495, 517 (Bankr. D. Del. 2010) (determining whether certain claims were limited by savings clause on basis of extensive expert testimony as to debtor's solvency at time claims were incurred). Cf.

³³ See 2013 Indenture § 11.07; 2012 Indenture § 10.07 and 2017 Indenture § 10.07 (emphasis added).

³⁴ In fact, in describing the risk factors associated with the issuance the Notes, the 2007 Offering Memorandum explicitly identified potential fraudulent transfer exposure with respect to the incurrence of the liabilities under the Guarantees and the limitation on the amount of each Guarantee under the terms of the Indentures. See 2007 Offering Memorandum dated January 25, 2007 (being provided to the Court as Alleged Debtors' Exhibit 53) at 137-38 ("Each guaranty of the notes by a Restricted Subsidiary (a "Note Guaranty") will be limited to the maximum amount that would not render the Guarantors obligations subject to avoidance under applicable fraudulent conveyance provisions of the United States Bankruptcy Code or any comparable provision of state law or Mexican law, as the case may be. ... *By virtue of this limitation, a Guarantor's obligation under its Note Guaranty could be significantly less than amounts payable with respect to the notes of the applicable series, or a Guarantor may have effectively no obligation under its Note Guaranty.*") (emphasis added); id. at 33 ("Under certain circumstances, including a finding that a guarantor was insolvent at the time its guarantee was issued, a court could hold that the obligations of the guarantor under the guarantee may be voided or is subordinate to other obligations of the guarantors *or that the amount for which a guarantor is liable under a guarantee may be limited.*") (emphasis added); id. ("In addition, although *the Indentures will limit the amount of the guarantees to the amount that will result in the guarantees not constituting fraudulent transfers or improper corporate distributions*, we cannot be certain which standard a court would apply in determining the maximum liability of the guarantors.") (emphasis added).

Randall v. Erstmark Capital Corp. (In re Erstmark Capital Corp.), 73 F. App'x 79, *2 (5th Cir. 2003) (stating generally that, for purposes of determining whether transaction constituted fraudulent conveyance, relevant determination is debtor's solvency at time of transaction).

60. Therefore, to determine such "maximum amount" with respect to each Alleged Debtor requires a determination of the maximum liability that such Alleged Debtor would have been able to incur in 2007 without rendering such liability avoidable. This determination, in turn, requires establishing the value that each Alleged Debtor received in consideration for incurring such liability. See 11 U.S.C. § 548(a). Clearly, such determinations will require resolution of a variety of substantial factual and legal issues.

61. Each Petitioning Creditor has asserted that the amount that each Alleged Debtor owes to such Petitioning Creditor on account of its Guarantee is equal to the full amount owed to such Petitioning Creditor under the Notes it allegedly owns. (See Amended Answers to Interrogatories at 5-9) If this position is extrapolated to the other holders of the Notes, as would be the case in a collective proceeding such as bankruptcy, then the Petitioning Creditors are alleging that each Alleged Debtor's aggregate liability under its Guarantee is \$1.2 billion. In fact, it is plain that none of the Alleged Debtors could have incurred the full \$1.2 billion worth of liabilities and remained solvent, nor did any Alleged Debtor receive value equal to \$1.2 billion – both of which would have to be true for the Petitioning Creditors' claims not to be subject to the limitation under the Indentures. Indeed, the testimony that the Alleged Debtors intend to present at the hearing will conclusively demonstrate that the aggregate value of each Guarantee is substantially

less than \$1.2 billion. (See Expert Report of Edward M. McDonough, dated February 16, 2011.)

62. As a result, the claims of the Petitioning Creditors are subject to a *bona fide* dispute as to amount and, therefore, the Petitioning Creditors were ineligible, as a matter of law, under section 303(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, to file the Involuntary Petitions.

B. No Orders for Relief Can be Entered Because the Alleged Debtors Are Generally Paying their Debts as They Come Due

63. Section 303(h)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code provides, in the relevant part:

[T]he court shall order relief against the debtor in an involuntary case . . .
only if—

(1) the debtor is generally not paying such debtor's debts as such debts become due unless such debts are the subject of a bona fide dispute as to liability or amount

11 U.S.C. § 303(h)(1) (emphasis added). To determine whether a debtor is “generally” paying its undisputed and non-contingent obligations as they come due for the purposes of section 303(h), “the court must look to four factors: ‘(1) the number of unpaid claims; (2) the amount of such claims; (3) the materiality of the non-payments; and (4) the debtor’s overall conduct in her financial affairs.’” In re Milton M. Smith, 415 B.R. 222, 231 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2009) (quoting In re Moss, 249 B.R. 411, 422 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2000)). As this Court recognized at a prior hearing in these Involuntary Cases, when applying these factors its appropriate to consider the totality of the circumstances. (See December 1, 2010 Hearing Transcript, attached hereto as Exhibit D, at 24:23-25.) Furthermore, “the debts should be examined to determine whether there is any reasonable basis for nonpayment. *Either a bona fide dispute or commercial practice might not only explain, but in fact fully justify the debtor’s failure to pay.*” In re Reed, 11 B.R. 755, 760 (Bankr. S.D. W. Va. 1981) (emphasis added). A petitioning creditor has the burden of establishing, by a

preponderance of the evidence, that a purported debtor is “generally not paying” its debts. See, e.g., Norris v. Johnson (In re Norris), No. 96-30146, 1997 WL 256808, at *3 (5th Cir. Apr. 11, 1997).

64. As the evidence will show, the Petitioning Creditors cannot establish evidence that the Alleged Debtors had **any** past due obligations as of the Involuntary Petition Date, let alone establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the Alleged Debtors are “generally not paying” their debts as they become due for the purposes of section 303(h).

65. With respect to the Alleged Debtors’ obligations on the Petitioning Creditors’ own claims under the Guarantees, such claims are not currently “due” because no demand has been made on the Alleged Debtors as required by the Indentures. Again, Judge Felsenthal’s decision in Allied Riser is instructive. In moving to dismiss the noteholders’ involuntary petition in that case, the debtor-issuer – contending it was otherwise current with all of its creditors – argued that because no change of control resulting default had actually occurred, “the notes have not been effectively accelerated and that, as a result, no amount is due.” See Allied Riser, June 11, 2002 Hr’g Tr. at 10:23-25. In dismissing the petition, Judge Felsenthal concluded that, because “a bona fide dispute regarding the effectiveness of the acceleration of the notes exists under section 303(h)(1) [of the Bankruptcy Code] . . . [t]he petition must, therefore, be dismissed.” Id. at 15:7-12. This Court should similarly dismiss the Involuntary Petitions where, in the absence of a demand on the Alleged Debtors, no amounts were due under their respective Guarantees at the Involuntary Petition Date. See also In re Sys. Commc’ns, Inc., 234 B.R. 145, 147 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. 1999) (dismissing involuntary petition where, among other

things, there were “no current pressing obligations” due to lack of demand from bondholders). Cf. In re Karber, 25 B.R. 9, 15 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 1982) (dismissing involuntary petition after refusing to consider non-payment of bank’s claim in making 303(h) determination because claim was subject to *bona fide* dispute as to liability, but also noting that interests of debtor in dismissal would outweigh interests of bank in entering order for relief “even if only the **amount** of the claim is [disputed],” particularly in light of fact that bank had adequate remedies against debtor available to it in state court).

66. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] For example, in Ramm Industries, the evidence indicated that

[The Debtor] has done business with a number of its suppliers *for over a year or more* prior to the date of the filing [of the involuntary petitions] and continued to do so up through the time of trial. ***The established course of conduct between the Debtor and its creditors did allow for payment in some instances longer than 30 days after the invoice date.***

In re Ramm Indus., Inc., 83 B.R. 815, 822 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. 1988). In concluding that the debtor was generally paying its debts when they came due and dismissing the involuntary petitions, the court found:

The evidence in this proceeding shows a clearly established course of conduct between the Debtor and several of its creditors allowing for payment in some instances longer than 30 days after invoice date. ***Having demonstrated such a course of conduct, however, the petitioning creditors should not be allowed to claim that some shorter, more stringent period of time is required for payment, in an attempt to prove the Debtor is not generally paying its debts as they become due.***

Id. at 825 (emphasis added); see also Sys. Comm'cs, 234 B.R. at 147-148 (dismissing petition upon finding that petitioning creditors failed to prove that debtor was not generally paying debts as they came due, stating that “failure to recognize that the creditors have agreed to a moratorium would be a failure to evaluate the basis for nonpayment or the materiality factor”); In re Silverman, 230 B.R. 46, 48 (Bankr. N.J. 1998) (dismissing involuntary petition where all obligations of alleged debtor were either on time or “paid as agreed”); In re Better Care, Ltd., 97 B.R. 405, 409 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. 1989) (dismissing involuntary petition and holding that “where a creditor engages in a course of conduct allowing for late payments . . . creditors cannot rely on such late payments to show that [the debtor] is not paying its debts when due”); In re Laclede Cab Co., 76 B.R. 687, 692 (Bankr. E.D. Mo. 1987) (dismissing involuntary petition and holding that where the “established course of conduct” between the debtor and certain creditors “clearly” allowed for late payments, such late payments could not be used as evidence that the debtor was not generally paying its debt as they came due); In re Trans-High Corp., 3 B.R. 1, 3 (“[T]he common sense interpretation of [section 303(h) of the Bankruptcy Code] means that an order for relief is proper where the debtor is not paying its debts in *the regular course of business*. To find that a debtor is not paying its debts in the regular course of its business requires evidence of what that regular course of business actually is.”) (emphasis in original).

67. It is certainly telling that, in the more than three months that has passed since the commencement of these Involuntary Cases, *none* of the Trade Creditors of any Operating Alleged Debtor chose to join the Petitioning Creditors despite their right to do

so under section 303(c) of the Bankruptcy Code. Under similar circumstances in Ramm Industries, the court explained

The [Debtor's] companies have numerous creditors. Notwithstanding intensive solicitation by the petitioning creditors to this proceeding, ***no other business or trade creditors have sought to join the petition and none testified in this case that they were dissatisfied with [the Debtor's] payment record as to them.*** The Court concludes that ***if the Debtor were not generally paying its debts as they became due, more evidence would have been forthcoming from trade creditors*** aside from the petitioning creditors, who themselves may be characterized as [not trade creditors].

83 B.R. at 825 (emphasis added). See also In re Briggs, No. 07-34534 (SGJ), 2008 WL 190463, at *4 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. Jan. 18, 2008) (Jernigan, J.) (holding that “the equities do not support keeping” the involuntary debtors in bankruptcy where “***no other creditors hav[e] joined in the Involuntary Petition or hav[e] appeared at the hearings to support the entries of orders for relief***”) (emphasis added); In re Brooklyn Res. Recovery, Inc., 216 B.R. 470, 485 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 1997) (finding that failure of particular creditors to join petitioning creditors should be viewed as indication that such creditors do not consider their debts to be past due

68. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Case law is clear that, to the extent the debtor reasonably expects to reach a negotiated resolution for a particular liability, such liability is not considered to be “past due” for the purposes of section 303(h). See, e.g., In re Brooklyn Res., 216 B.R. at 484 (holding that where debtor and creditor were in the middle of negotiating an extension,

“the posture of [the applicable] obligations weigh[ed] against a determination that [debtor] was generally not paying its debts within the meaning of § 303(h)(1)”).

69. Finally, the Alleged Debtors consistently have conducted their businesses in a responsible and financially prudent manner, and have not acted in any way that would defraud creditors. Thus, the Alleged Debtors’ “overall conduct in their financial affairs” should also weigh heavily in favor of the Court dismissing the Involuntary Petitions because it presents a marked contrast to the conduct of the debtors in other cases where this factor influenced a court to decide otherwise. Cf. In re Moss, 249 B.R. at 423 (“[Debtor’s] overall conduct of her financial affairs has been poor.”); In re Norris, 183 B.R. 437, 459 (Bankr. W.D. La. 1995) (referring to the debtor’s “stealthy handling of his financial affairs”).

70. Accordingly, the Petitioning Creditors have failed to (and, indeed, cannot) establish that any of the relevant Smith factors are present here. As a result, the Court should find that the Alleged Debtors were “generally” paying their debts as they became due within the meaning of section 303(h) of the Bankruptcy Code and dismiss the Involuntary Petitions.

C. Dismissal is Warranted Because Involuntary Cases were not Commenced in Good Faith

71. As the Supreme Court recently emphasized, no right under the Bankruptcy Code is absolute and immune from the requirement that the party seeking to prosecute that right act in good faith. See Marrama v. Citizens Bank of Mass., 549 U.S. 365 (2007) (denying right of debtor under section 706 of Bankruptcy Code to convert case from chapter 7 to chapter 13 because of debtor’s bad faith conduct). Courts have long recognized that the equitable nature of the bankruptcy process requires creditors seeking

relief to act in “good faith.” As the Fifth Circuit has explained, “[e]very bankruptcy statute since 1898 has incorporated literally, or by judicial interpretation, a standard of good faith *for the commencement*, prosecution, and confirmation of bankruptcy proceedings.” Little Creek Dev. Co. v. Commonwealth Mortgage Corp. (In re Little Creek Dev. Co.), 779 F.2d 1068, 1071 (5th Cir. 1986) (emphasis added). This good faith standard “protects the jurisdictional integrity of the bankruptcy courts by rendering their powerful equitable weapons . . . available only to those debtors *and creditors* with ‘clean hands.’” Id. (emphasis added).

72. The good faith requirement certainly applies to petitioning creditors in an involuntary case. See, e.g., In re State Park Building Group, Ltd., 316 B.R. 466, 475-76 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2004) (Hale, J.) (applying good faith requirement and citing Little Creek in considering dismissal of involuntary chapter 11 case); In re Privada, Inc., No. 07-10940 (FRM), 2008 WL 4692372, at *5 (Bankr. W.D. Tex. Oct. 22, 2008) (Monroe, J.) (citing Little Creek and noting that “bad faith” involuntary filing constitutes “cause” for dismissal under sections 707 or 1112 of Bankruptcy Code); In re Sherwood Enters., Inc., 112 B.R. 165, 168-71 (Bankr. S.D. Tex. 1989) (noting that “[i]nvoluntary petitions are subject to the good faith inquiry” and dismissing involuntary petitions under section 1112 as bad faith filings); In re Kingston Square Assocs., 214 B.R. 713, 725 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1997) (“The inquiry into whether a bankruptcy petition was filed in good faith does not change even if the petitions under scrutiny are involuntary ones.”) (citing Little Creek). See also Mongiello Bros. Coal Corp. v. Houghtailing Props. Inc., 309 F.2d 925 (5th Cir. 1962) (remanding for consideration of whether involuntary petition filed by four creditors under Bankruptcy Act of 1898 was filed in bad faith).

73. “‘Good faith’ implies an honest intent and genuine desire on the part of the petitioner to use the [bankruptcy] process to effect a plan of reorganization and not merely as a device to serve some sinister or unworthy purpose.” In re Metropolitan Realty Corp., 433 F.2d 676, 678 (5th Cir. 1970). See also In re Walden, 781 F.2d at 1123 (“An allegation of bankruptcy invokes remedies not available to any ordinary debt collection procedures. It should not be invoked unadvisedly and contrary to statutory right.”) When an involuntary petition is filed as a “litigation tactic” rather than to serve a reorganization purpose, courts consistently dismiss the petition as a bad faith filing.³⁵ See, e.g., In re Privada, Inc., 2008 WL 4692372, at *5 (dismissing involuntary petition filed as litigation tactic, observing “[c]ommencement of a case under title 11 should not create a weapon for dissident creditors to attempt to increase their negotiating leverage to the detriment of a debtor and its other creditors”); In re Sherwood Enters., Inc., 112 B.R. at 169-71 (“Use of the bankruptcy process as a litigation tactic is abuse of the reorganization process constituting a lack of good faith in filing which warrants dismissal.”); In re VII Holdings

³⁵ This is particularly true where the filing is based on a two-party dispute better settled in a non-bankruptcy forum. See, e.g., In re Mountain Dairies, Inc., 372 B.R. 623, 635 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2007) (granting motion to dismiss what was “essentially a two-party dispute for which the parties have adequate remedies in state court” and finding that the “bankruptcy court is not a collection agency”); In re ELRS Loss Mitigation, LLC, 325 B.R. 604, 633-35 (Bankr. N.D. Okla. 2005) (holding that dismissal was warranted because involuntary petition primarily implicated a two-party dispute); In re Spade, 258 B.R. 221, 234-37 (Bankr. D. Col. 2001) (dismissing involuntary petition filed against debtor-guarantor who was current on all non-guarantee debts because case was “little more than a two-party collection dispute” and interests of non-petitioning creditors would be better served by dismissal because, if order for relief was entered, “regular payments these [non-petitioning] creditors are presently receiving would likely be halted”); In re Sys. Commc’ns, Inc., 234 B.R. at 148 (dismissing petition where petitioning creditors were already pursuing litigation against debtor in state court that gave them appropriate remedy); In re Smith, 243 B.R. 169, 196-202 (Bankr. N.D. Ga. 1999) (dismissing involuntary petition as having been filed in bad faith on findings, among others, that petitioning creditor “made no effort to exhaust its state court collection remedies”); In re Trina Assocs., 128 B.R. 858, 869 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 1991) (granting motion to dismiss and finding that the “bankruptcy court should not be used as an alternative approach to state court procedures”); In re Fax Station, Inc., 118 B.R. 176, 178 (Bankr. D.R.I. 1990) (granting motion to dismiss where court found that case was simply a dispute between competing interests over the ownership of a business better litigated in state courts); In re Sherwood Enters., Inc., 112 B.R. at 169-71 (dismissing involuntary petitions as bad faith filings because the petitions were filed “as a litigation tactic in what is essentially a two-party dispute”).

Co., 362 B.R. 663, 666 (Bankr. D. Del. 2007) (dismissing involuntary petition upon finding that it was “filed in bad faith and for no other purpose than to improperly frustrate the efforts [of other creditors]”). Cf. In re Demirco Holdings, Inc., 2006 WL 1663237, at *4 (Bankr. C.D. Ill. June 9, 2006) (noting that courts scrutinized involuntary filings “closely to make sure that an involuntary petition is not filed unfairly or abusively by a creditor to put an operating company into bankruptcy in order to gain leverage in resolving legitimate disputes”).

74. There can be little doubt that the Petitioning Creditors did *not* commence these Involuntary Cases with the pure motive of creditors trying to reorganize, rehabilitate, or maximize their interests *in the Alleged Debtors*. In fact, as noted above in paragraph 15, while the Alleged Debtors continue to pay their debts as they come due, the commencement of these Involuntary Cases has actually harmed the Alleged Debtors by causing some of their Trade Creditors to seek accelerated payment terms, not to mention the apprehension among their customers, employees and other stakeholders. Harm to the Alleged Debtors and their stakeholders is a risk the Petitioning Creditors have been more than willing to take, however, to gain leverage against Vitro SAB in the global restructuring of the Notes that will take place in the appropriate *forum* in Mexico.

75. The Petitioning Creditors’ allegations against the Alleged Debtors – which serve as a mere pretext for their intended use of the bankruptcy process and this Court as a weapon in a battle they anticipate to wage in a different *forum* – ring hollow. It should be abundantly clear to the Court that the true motivations of the Petitioning Creditors lie outside the Congressional goals for, and the intended consequences of, chapter 11. Abundant case law on the issue, much of which stems from the Fifth Circuit’s decision in

Little Creek, confirms that the actions of the Petitioning Creditors fall well outside the boundaries of good faith. Accordingly, this Court should dismiss the Involuntary Cases.

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CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, based on all of the foregoing, the Alleged Debtors respectfully request that the Court (i) dismiss the Involuntary Petitions, (ii) retain jurisdiction to determine the amount of damages to be paid by the Petitioning Creditors pursuant to section 303(i) of the Bankruptcy Code, (iii) schedule a hearing to determine such damages, and (iv) grant the Alleged Debtors such other and further relief as the Court deems just and appropriate.

Dated: February 22, 2011

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